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Four years ago about this time Democrats were hanging up their stockings. This year it is Republicans.

THERE is a large-sized storm careering around in the upper Missouri valley. Look out for winter here in a few days.

Southern Congressmen who advocate foreign war in order that the people of the South may prove their loyalty seem to forget that there is a much easier and less expensive method of doing this.

INDIANA has been scandalized and injured at home and abroad by the chorus of Democratic lying anent the Dudley letter. Now that the raid has ended in failure the sennational scandal-mongers who organized it ought to apologize.

THE Atlanta Constitution says the Christmas roses sold in that city are shipped all the way from Washington, and sold for \$3 dozen. Atlanta ought to be shipping roses north this time of the year. What has be come of "the sunny South" and the land of flowers?

SENATOR QUAY is reported as saying to a friend: "I don't know how it may be with other people, but I can get along with Harri-3on. He suits me." That is about what they The President-elect certainly possesses the desirable quality of making a good impression, and that not by being "all things to all men," but by being himself at all times.

REGARDING New Mexico, Judge Jennison, of Detroit, says: "When I was in Santa Fe. the capital and largest city in the Territory. I was thunderstruck at seeing a Mexican jury trying a case in which ten out of the twelve jurors could not speak a word of English. On inquiry he learned that was a common occurrence. It fairly represents the general character of the population of New Mexico. Yet Democrats in Congress want to play that Territory against Dakota, and bring it into the Union as a Democratic State.

THE Memphis Avalanche, commenting with just pride on the development of southern resources, says: "The average increase in the past eight years in the 'solid South' is a little more than 60 per cent., and we will venture to say that at least three-fourths of it was piled up during the administration of Grover Cleveland." The growth and development of the South began years before Cleveland's election. The impulse it received during those years carried it forward on the same lines, and it was all due to the Republican policy of protection. Suppose Cleveland's free-trade policy had prevailed, what would have become of Southern prosperity?

SINCE the opening of his meetings in this city, a month ago, over six thousand persons have been persuaded by Mr. Francis Murphy to sign the temperance pledge. It is not to be expected that all these people will remain faithful to their promises. It is the history of all efforts at moral reformation that there will be back-sliders among those whose feet are once turned in the right direction. Human nature is weak at best, but is particularly so when undermined by a course of disaipation. Some of these Murphy converts will fall from grace sooner or later, no doubt, and belie their blue-ribbon badges; but no one will say that the movement has not been of great, almost incalculable, benefit to the community. The good accomplished is not confined to the actual signers of the pledge. The meetings have created an interest in the temperance cause that did not before exist. The evils of drink have been pictured to the public in a way that has not been known since the professional temperance people went into politics. Within the past twenty has been a vast subject of far as its in promoting abstinence is concerned it has been wasted. In the twenty years spent by the various temperance organizations of this city in the attempt to secure prohibitory legislation and do away with drunkenness by force, they have neglected to throw their influence about the rising generation or to teach it to avoid the dangers in its path. In all that time these organizations cannot point to 500, or 100 men saved by them from the error | would. No good lawyer, acquainted with the of their ways, much less 6,000; they cannot show one saloon closed through their labors. Young men have heard temperance discussed as a political issue, but it has not been brought before them as a personal matter by the socalled temperance workers, except as an occasional evangelist like Murphy, and who is frowned on by the professionals, comes and tells them of their danger and shows the way to | covered with ridicule and disgrace. So far as

safety. Whether few or many of the Murphy converts stand firm-and without doubt, great number will do so-the influence of the meetings has been for the best, and if the moral guardians of the community are wise they will endeavor to carry on the work on the same line. The result of this revival should open the eyes of the third-party people, who have assumed to possess all the virtues and all the interest in temperance, and should teach them that other methods of reform than their own are at least worth considering.

A BROAD POLICY IN CITY AFFAIRS.

There has never been, in the history of

Indianapolis, so favorable an opportunity to

boom the city as the present. The fact of having a presidential candidate as a citizen has brought thousands of people here during the past summer and fall, and their coming will continue for some time. The leading newspapers of the country have special correspondents here, and in every issue of almost every paper in the country there is something from or about Indianapolis. The name of Indianapolis is now familiar to every reading man and woman in the world. Each visitor has taken with him some impression of the town, and will, of course, have something to say of it. Its locality, its railroad facilities, and its appearance are commented upon en route and at home. Very many of these visitors see the uses and advantages of natural gas for the first time. Very many of these visitors are men of capital and enterprise, representing every class of businessmerchants, manufacturers, bankers, farmers, laborers, and, in short, represent ative men of every branch of industry. This tide in the affairs of Indianapolis should be taken at the flood, and if it be it will lea to its growth and prosperity. What is required now is a spirit of push, energy and liberality on the part of the residents of the city. The fact is that Indianapolis has been for many years a fogy town; the people have been content to sit down and wait for business and prosperity to come to it, while other places, with less natural and acquired advantages, have been up and doing. It is not a pleasant thing to say, but it is none the less a fact, that there is here a phenomenal lack of public spirit and enterprise, and a degree of miserly parsimony that has retarded and prevented the growth of the town. Many people in the city appear to think that the ordinary and universal laws of business and commerce are suspended as far as this place is concerned; that this city is an exception to the rules that govern other communities, and many of the wildest vagaries in business have either originated here or have here found their most ardent champions. While other towns and cities in Indiana and adjoining States have gone out to meet enterprises, and have encouraged them to locate, there has been here too much of a disposition on the part of our people to sit down and hold their hands, expecting them to come, and to calculate in advance how much they can make out of them, and to exact the highest price, and to hamper them with burdensome obligations and limitations.

While heavy taxation should be avoided. the other extreme of parsimony is equally objectionable. Mayor Denny, in his able message to the City Council, last week, called attention to some of these things, and wisely bespoke a greater degree of liberality to capital and enterprise. Indianapolis has population enough and wealth enough to take rank for public spirit and improvement with any city in the country. Instead of pushing, advertising and proclaiming the advantages of the city, the people appear to be content to drag along in the slipshod ways of a country village. If a suggestion is made that parks should be acquired, streets improved and kept clean, a cry goes up against this expense, and improvements are frowned upon as though they were crimes. Men who, by miserly lives, have become rich. or whose property by the growth of the city has become valuable, and who have never built houses or contributed in any way to the growth of the city or its business, or even to public or private charities, are loudest in their complaints if their more enterprising neighbors seek for improvements, if, by tax or assessment, a part of the cost should chance to fall on them. This class of citizens are clogs and fetters to any community, and Indianapolis has its share of them; and that class of men have done more to retard the growth and prosperity of the city than all other influences combined.

The Mayor very aptly stated the case in his message. The rate of taxation was arbitrarily fixed at a sum which it could not exceed, and valuations for taxation have been reduced until the revenues are not sufficient for even the most economical needs of the city government. The Council and Aldermen are abused because they do not do this or that thing, while the people do not consider that they are powerless because of lack of means to do with. The coming Legislature should be petitioned, and, if necessary, labored with to enact laws that will yield a sufficient revenue to properly support the city government. Every property owner in the town is interested in its growth and prosperity, and a wise and liberal policy toward its growth and improvement should be encouraged. As before stated, there never has been so epportune a time to do it as the present.

PAILURE OF THE DUDLEY RAID. The federal grand jury has adjourned again until the 14th of January without returning an indictment against Colonel Dudley. This practically ends the matter. The efforts of the acting district-attorney have been directed solely to this end, and the present adjournment of the grand jury without returning an indictment means that his efforts have failed. It was obvious from the beginning that they facts in the case, has ever believed for a moment that the jury would find an indictment. They have not, and will not.

The Dudley-letter racket was a case of Democratic false pretense. It was one of the "good schemes," and they worked it for all it was worth. After all their hullabaloo and outcry it has come to nothing, and they are

Colonel Dudley is concerned, there is nothing to connect him with any fraud, either executed or contemplated. The letter itself is susceptible of a wrong construction, but it is also susceptible of an innocent construction. It was no more suggestive of fraud on its face than was the letter written by ex-Senator Mc-Donald, in 1880, relative to the "deal" between the Democrats and Greenbackers, and nothing like as plainly corrupt as letters sent out by the chairmen of several Democratic county committees in the recent campaign. Moreover, there is no evi dence that the Dudley letter was ever sent into Indiana. If a single copy of it was ever sent into the State, the person to whom it was sent has not been and cannot be found. There is no evidence, nor reason to believe, that it ever figured in the campaign in any way except as the basis of one of the Democratic "good schemes." The Democratic fraud-howlers, after putting the worst possible construction on the letter, claimed they could prove that it had been widely distributed throughout the State, and served as the basis of a wholesale scheme of Republican fraud. In this they lied knowingly and maliciously. After raking the State with a finetooth comb and summoning hundreds of witnesses at great expense, they have been unable to find evidence enough even to justify an indictment. That means they are unable to make even a prima-facie case or establish reasonable suspicion of wrong-doing. short, the whole proceeding falls flat, and the Dudley raid is a dead failure.

District Attorney Sellers, as a good lawyer, soon discovered, when he came to investigate the case, that it would be impossible to indict Col. Dudley. He discovered that the case consisted largely of newspaper rant and fustian. He has said as much. He has said, further, that, as a lawyer, he could not stul tify himself by urging an indictment, but the pressure for it was such that he preferred to resign rather than submit to it. The fraudhowlers drove him out of office and then abused him for acting the part of an honorable man. Bailey proved a willing tool in their hands, and, not having sense enough to see that no indictment could be found, has gone on doing his little level best to accomplish the impossible. If his party managers had demanded it he would probably have made the same effort to find an indictment against Belva Lockwood or Emin Bev. When it comes to serving his party, Bailey is like necessity-he knows no law. In due time we hope to be able to inform the people how much this drag-net inquisition has cost them.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN WITNESS.

Mr. Richard Weightman, editor of the Montgomery, Ala., Dispatch, and an uncompromising Democrat, says "the election of Harrison contains the germ of a benefit to the South." He discerns this beneficial germ not in the necessary growth of the Republican party in the South, but in the probable breaking up of the Bourbon regime and reform of Southern political methods. If this is not Republicanism it is so much like it that Republicans will gladly accept it as a beginning. Mr. Weightman says the best men in the South are tired of the Bourbon regime and of the political methods that have prevailed there, and are looking for a chance to break away. He confirms what the Journal has often asserted, viz: that under Bourbon rule there is no such thing as republican government in the South and no political toleration for whites or blacks. It is an oligarchy of the most despotic kind. Hear

Mr. Weightman: "If the negro voter is at times and in certain localities suppressed. the white voter is always and in all localities held subject to the machinery of caucus and convention. No matter how objectionable may be the candidate and the measures presented, the white voter is denied the privilege of protest. Under the operation of the color line the whit man is as utterly the creature of tyranny as is the negro. Nominations and platforms are controlled by cabais, and the intelligent and patriotic white man is as powerless against them as is the ignorant and corrupt negro. The same imperious necessity which leads the Southern whites to hold their local affairs in their own hands, produces with equal certainty the result of denying them all freedom of thought and independence of action. They have recovered their control of government but they hold it on terms and under conditions quite as irksome and abhorrent as those which prevailed originally.

"If negro and carpet-bag domination was mendurable, the despotism of the machine is scarcely less so. If white men chafed fifteen years ago against having their votes thrown out by the corrupt Returning Boards of the Republican State governments of the South. they chafe almost as bitterly now against their inability to oppose any candidate or any measure dictated to them by the party man-

This, from a native Southerner and Democrat, is interesting. He says, further, that the universal inquiry in the South to-day is how to break up old party lines, obliterate the race issue, and establish themselves on the footing of the Northern States. He thinks the election of General Harrison will strengthen and encourage this movement, and that the best thing that can happen for the South is for the Republican party to stand firmly by its principles and give the Southern people to understand that they must work out their own political salvation. This is manly talk, and we take pleasure in assuring Mr. Weightman and all inquiring friends that the next administration will be thoroughly and uncompromisingly Republican.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The annual howl in regard to the river and harbor bill is on. It has become a matter of as regular recurrence as Christmas or Thanksgiving day. It has come to be considered the proper thing for the press, irrespective of party, to denounce the river and harbor bill as the sum of all political villainies and the culmination of vicious legislation. Yet Congress goes on passing a river and harbor bill year after year, and the press goes on protesting and moralizing about it. The case is one that calls for reform. Congress is not without blame for the log-rolling methods ployed in framing and passing the river and harbor bill, and the press is very much to blame for its sweeping and indiscriminate condemnation of the measure. The bill as passed is usually open to criticism, but not to wholesale condemnation. It might

portant measure and vastly better than none at all. The wholesale condemnation generally passed upon it by the press is largely political cant-a sort of annual celebration of journalistic honesty. Owing to the manner in which the bill is framed some improper and extravagant appropriations are generally embodied, but these are few and insignificant compared with the really useful and necessary ones. The government had better waste some money on river and harbor improvements every year than not spend enough. As matter of fact, it does not spend nearly enough and never has. It must be remembered this is very far from being a finished country. I is a new country, and very far behind some others in respect of river and harbor improvements. All that this government has ever spent in internal and coast improvements is but a mere bagatelle compared with the expenditures of other governments. Our rivers, lakes and harbors are comparatively unimproved, and it will require very large expenditures for a long time to come to make such improvements as ought to be made. The largest appropriation ever carried by a river and harbor bill is not too much to be expended every two years, if judiciously applied, and, although some part of it may be wasted, the most is well applied. One defect of the present system is that appropriations are made in driblets, under a false idea of economy, and important and necessary works are permitted to drag along for years, instead of being completed and made useful. In many cases of public improvements it would be much wiser and better economy to expend the whole amount necessary as rapidly as possible than to dribble through a series of years. This is a matter for the wise discretion of Congress and could be best settled by a commission of engineers or experts. In fact, the entire bil could be much better framed by such a commission than by the present log-rolling meth-

A MOVEMENT is taking shape for the proper representation of Indiana in the public inau guration ceremonies of President Harrison a the national capital on the 4th of March next A committee appointed by the Republican State Central committee will have charge of the arrangements, and they have issued a notice, printed elsewhere, partially outlining the plans. In order to give the best effect to the movement, it is desirable to have Repub licans throughout the State co-operate, and to this end the committee would like to be informed what local delegations will join in the movement. As the event will be historic, and as Indiana ought to make a creditable display of State pride on so memorable an occasion, it is hoped the co-operation may be

DAKOTA has been advertising itself quite liberally in the past month by holding mid winter picnics in mid summer costumes. The last one was held on Saturday, when the thermometer is reported to have stationed itself at 85° above zero. The women wore mus lin dresses, and lolled away the day in ham mocks, while the men found coats and vests a burdensome superfluity, and played base-ball in their shirt sleeves. A kind Providence may be temporizing thusly with the Dakotas while they are suffering from the crime of forbidden statehood, but there is reason to believe that before another week goes by a blizzard will come along that will lay away the summer dresses for a time, at least, and make the picnickers hope for natural-gas fires and double-breasted cloaks and overcoats. California has been working the same immigration scheme for years, but the following, from the Los Angeles Express of last week, dispels a certain boasted feature of that

"Old Boreas must have been cracking his cheeks pretty lively beyond the mountains, judging from the snow-waves which dashed over the mountain bulwarks of Southern Cali forma. Thursday night, and aprayed the near range far down its sides with a mantle of white lace, which sparkled in the morning sun as though fastened to the tops of the canyons with diamonds."

THE City Council of Charleston, S. C., has ssed a law requiring all laundries to pay a sp cial tax of \$100 per annum. The owners of steam concerns have interpreted the ordinance to include every washerwoman in the place, whether she does her work alone or employs an extra hand, and, as a consequence, the latter are indignant and will test the matter in the courts.

PHILANTHROPIST WILLIAMSON'S industrial school will not be built in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia on account of the high price de manded for the necessary quantity of land. It is thought the buildings will be erected either at West Chester, Ogontz or Langhorne.

SEVERAL diamonds were found in the meteoric stone which fell recently near Novoe Urel, it Russia.-Washington Post. Perhaps these are some of the "diamonds

the sky" found in the childhood rhyme "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," etc. To the Editor of the Inglauapolis Journal:

Which is the head of the table? Is it the end where the host sits, or the end where the host-Where the host sits.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BUFFALOES are to be bred on a stock farm

Minnesota, for their fur and beef. THE owner of the original draft of Burns's 'Auld Lang Syne" is Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn. widow of the late Chancellor Pruyn, of Albany, BOSTON CORBETT, who slew Wilkes Booth has escaped from the insane asylum in Kansas. where he was confined, and is now supposed to be in Mexico.

MISS MARY ANDERSON will be one of the brides-maids at the wedding of her brother. Joseph, to the daughter of Lawrence Barrett. n Boston on Jan. 3.

G. B. PETERSON, a young Boston sculptor. has recently completed a statuette of Ben-Hur. the hero of Gen. Wallace's famous novel, which is attracting much attention in art circles. BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD has become very sub-

dued in manner since election, and acts as though she had lost her ambition. She spends a great deal of her time reading novels and knitting socks-symptoms which are "viewed with alarm" by her friends. THE Princess of Wales' bondoir in her London

house is an octagon room, furnished in a light

and delicate style. The walls are plain, except

here and there where plaster casts give them painted silk panels. The doors are of satinwood and mahogany and cameo panels. In some parts of the wine district of France the church-bells are tolled when there is likely to be a frost severe enough to hurt the vines. The inhabitants at once hurry out of their houses and place quantities of far between the rows of vines. Then the signal is given to light

the tar, and in a few minutes a dense cloud of smoke arises which completely protects the vines from the frost. THE Empress Eugenie, as she appeared in Brussels, lately, is thus described: "Snowy hair, a blanched complexion, eves that showed weakpess, and the loose-fitting gloves which chalky rheumatism necessitates, effaced the Eugenie of former times from the mind's eye. A coarse, black stuff gown bore, however, the old stamp of elegance for which the belongings of the Em-

press were remarkable, and the shoulders had not lost their graceful slope. But the walk was a hobble, and a stick was needed."

REV. THOMAS CRUMPTON, D. D., rector of St Paul's Church, Pittsburg, Pa., bas just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, having been born on the 18th of December, 1798. He is probably the oldest minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in active service in this country. He still preaches every Sunday, and exhibits no falling off in mental vigor. He is bent with age. but is in excellent health

EX-CONGRESSMAN ROSWELL P. FLOWER has added immensely to his fortune in the last two or three years. His money has been made largely in promoting railroad enterprises and in big stock and bond sales. Mr. Flower is worth \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000. He is of medium neight and quite stout. He has a great habit of holding an unlighted cigar in his mouth, and he does not remove it in conversation.

MR. RANDALL rides every afternoon from the Capitol to his house, which, while not far away, is still too distant for him to walk. It is an amusing sight to see Jehus swoop toward the House exit when he makes his appearance, They rush from every part of the broad asphalt plaza lashing their horses into a gallop. They seem to be quite as eager for the honor of carry-

ing Mr. Randall bome as to capture the fare. Count DEYM, the new Austrian embassador to the Court of St. James, is a man almost painfully tall. He was councillor of legation at London during the ministry of Count Beust. His wife is a beautiful woman, belonging to a Prussian family of nobility. Count Deym, in spite of his name, is enormously rich and will entertain on a luxurious scale. The Count and Countess both speak English perfectly, as do their children.

THE Sandwich island alphabet has only 12 letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; the Bengalese, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan and Latin, 22 each; the French, 23; the Greek, 24; the German and Dutch, 26 each; the Spanish and Slavonic, 27 each; the Arabic, 28; the Persian and Coptic, 32; the Georgian, 35; the Armenian, 28; the Russian, 41; the Muscovite, 43; the Sanscrit and Japanese, 50; the Ethiopic and Tartaric, 202.

OLD Dhuleep Singh ought to come over her and go into partnership with Jerry Donovan, alias "Rossa"-or, better still, Donovan should go over to Paris and join the wild-eyed Maharajah. In less than three years, Dhuleep Singh says, the English will be driven out of India. "I am," he says, "the proud and implacable foe of England. No compromise is possible. It is war to the knife." Really, the fellow talks as though he would like to hurt somebody.

MR. JARVIS says he does not intend to return to Brazil, to which empire he is accredited as minister. He speaks in terms of high praise of the Brazilians, "who favor," he says, "everything that will bring them into closer relations with this country. The government has not yet taken official action in regard to the proposed Three Americas Exposition at Washington, but the project is regarded with the greatest favor, as is everything else that will tend to bind the American nations closer together. The Emperor is a man of rare attainments, and his enlight ened policy has done much to advance the country. The regent, Princess Isabella, is a really remarkable woman of great force of character, but at the same time very modest and unassuming."

THE Emperor of Austria has a wonderful memory, which is, of course, of great service to him in his public duties, but he achieves more by hard work and painstaking. His scrupulously regulated life, also, provides him with the necessary time for all his duties, even on days when he has to speak with from 100 to 150 persons, as is not seldom the case. The Emperor rises all the year round at 6 in the morning, but very often he is surprised by his personal attendants when sitting at his writing-table as early as 4 in the morning; and between the hour of rising and that of going to bed-usually at 10 in the evening-lies a day of harder work than that of the tiller of the soil, relieved only by some reading, which, together with the theater and the shooting in the mountains, constitute the monarch's only pastime. His Majesty can laugh as heartily over a picture of an illustrated paper as whilst hearing a comedy in the Burg Theater, can enjoy the naive remark of a Styrian peasant who forgets the rank of a sportsman in a costume resembling his own, or the selfpossessed reply to some question by a proud Hungarian peasant who believes he can speak frankly with his king.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

If Canada refuses to entertain any proposition ooking to political union, that ends it. There will never be a commercial union without political union, and our Canadian friends might as well hang up their reciprocity fiddle now as ater. - Detroit Tribune.

PERHAPS the conduct of railroad managers at the West may give an unexpected turn to the current of public opinion this winter. It would be sensible, at all events, if the Western advocates of reform should begin to consider whether bad faith and abuse of power do not cause more mischief than any natural competition. - New York Tribune.

THE fruits of a year of wonderful natural prosperity and development, the result of trade, and the growth of population and material values, all have been swamped and lost irretrievably through the dishonesty, the selfishness, and the recklessness of that most pernicious of individuals, the unrestrained railroad trustee. They must all go. - New York Sun. THE South cannot any longer be considered

hostile to the Republican party. In every Southern State in which the Republicans made an actual contest in 1888 they gained largely. The recognition of the South by General Harrison in the bestowal of offices would encourage the Republicans of that section to greater efforts in the future .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE question with the Republican party now is not who shall be President in 1892, but how much success the party will earn within the next four years. It has a grand opportunity before it and it should take all the advantages to serve the people that this affords. The best and most available hero for the Republican party to set up is not that which is composed of flesh and blood, but of honesty, economy and efficiency.-Toledo Commercial.

GENERAL HARRISON is a man who knows so much about the history of his country that he hesitates not to ask a question for further infor-mation. Mr. Cleveland apparently knows so little that any cyclopedic information he secret-ly obtains is strikingly fresh to him, and he springs it on the country as though all were as ignorant as he seemingly is. Give us the man whose knowledge is wide enough to breed no fear of asking a question .- Buffalo Express.

REVOLUTIONS do not move backwards: the solid South has spent twenty years trying to prove the negative of this proposition, and here it is to-day in a worse political plight than ever before. It is slowly but surely dying in the house of its friends. It is perishing at the extremities, and when its extremities have dropped off there will be nothing left but the poor, withered, cankered tongue and heart of the solid South the old cotton States .- Portland Ore-

If the negroes in Alabama are generally opposed to the Democratic party, and if permitted to exercise their rights under the Constitution they would vote against that party, it is the fault of the white men of Alabama. The negroes would divide between the opposing parties the same as the whites if they were properly treated. It is no wonder if they generally refuse to join a party that proposes to hold them as a subject race in defiance of the Constitution.-Milwaukee Wisconsin.

GENERAL HARRISON may be depended upon to do the best he can by way of breaking down the opposition that has hitherto imposed restraint upon political and material development at the South. But he cannot make bricks without clay, and for a while his methods in dealing with Southern questions legitimately presenting themselves for solution is likely to be largely tentative. What is best for the whole country will be best for the South. That portion of the Union has already been coddled to a greater extent than is good for it.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

As new blood and capital are infused into the South, and as it advances in material prospertty, more liberal and enlightened ideas will infuse themselves among the people, and it is safe to say that, at the present rate of progress, the South will in a few years have little sympathy with the ideas and methods which are now dominant there. The movement inaugurated by the Southern gentlemen who visted Gen. Harrison is certainly very encouraging, inasmuch as it indicates a growing belief among the capitalists and business men of the South in the wisdom of changing the present order of political

affairs there. - Kansas City Journal. THE Republicans in Congress should not besitate for a moment to oppose the effort of the Demograts to tack New Mexico to the Territorial admission bills and bring it in as a Democratic State, to partially offset the admission of the Republican Territories in the Northwest. New Mexico is not fit to be a State. The great majority of the people who would be admitted to citizenship are little higher in the scale of intelligence than the peons of Mexico. They do not even speak our language or understand when they bear it. Think of the absurdity of classing with Dakots, a Territory in which its | vealer

leading newspaper, as happened in Santa Fe the other day, finds it necessary to advocate the teaching of English in the public schools. -Min-

neapolis Tribune. PUBLIC opinion is sometimes stronger than law. There can be no doubt that the people of this country are very generally agreed that the schools must be kept free from all sectarian in fluences. "Hands off" is the command of the people when any sects, creeds or parties attempt to interfere with the management of the schools or to influence the teaching that is given. As long as public sentiment is so strong it operates as effectually as any law would do .- lows

State Register. IF the question of annexation were put to the Canadians, and these two unfriendly elements were outvoted, as they might be, most of them would probably prefer to take their chances of resisting American influences rather than go into voluntary exile. They would remain, for a long time, at least, intensely alien and covertly hostile to our American civilization. We do not claim that these two elements in Canada constitute insurmountable objections to political union, but they are certainly very serious objections. They deserve the careful thought of every student of the annexation problem. -Bos-

A Nomination Unfit to Be Made.

It may be that the President was not aware of the record of Leon O. Bailey when he nominated him for the office of district attorney of Indiana, and so he should be estitled to the benefit of the doubt. At the same time it would argue an ignorance of men who played an important part in the recent campaign and of events that were household talk in all pontical circles that is simply incomprehensible even considering the President's notoriously narrow acquaintance among political workers known to nearly every one else. * * Ageneral review of the case does not leave doubt enough to be of much benefit to the President. It convicts him at least of insincerity and hypocrisy as a civil-service reformer. It is a direct slap in the face of the mugwumps, who are still trying to detend him for his silence on the subject of reform in his last message. Either through ignorance of the densest kind or sheer malice and revenge he has indirectly insulted the President-elect by rewarding his vilifier. The Senate should not give this nomination even the dignity of consideration. It should be rejected at once as one thoroughly unfit to be made.

Press Persecution.

'Gath's' New York Letter. I see men bounding Colonel Dudley, of Indiana, who has been maimed in the service of his country. Whenever a brave man gets under the

imputation of some slobbering politician or eavesdropping reporter, parties of this kind are ready to jump upon him and cry for the peni-tentiary to be his reward. They little know the contempt that honorable men feel for them. I never knew a newspaper editor or writer who was endeavoring to use the press to put somebody in the penitentiary that he was not himself possessed by the motives which make mur-derers and thieves. The press itself is an institution of mere tolerance, and society puts up with a good deal for the sake of a free press. Hence these papers, instead of storming and hectoring like the late Grover Cleveland, should feel gratitude for its toleration and for the general kindness of society toward it.

Danger in Voting for a "Good Fellow." Cleveland Leader.

The Henry Georgeites are making the most of Tom Johnson's good run for Congress in this district, and are pointing to him as an object lesson to politicians on the popularity of the land-tax lunacy. We warned the Democrats who voted for Mr. Johnson last month, most of whom had no patience with his peculiar notions touching texation and land tenure, that their mistaken carelessness in regard to this matter would have a wide effect for evil, and we fear that it will return to vex them in the future. To vote for a man who cherishes preposterous and dangerous socialistic heresies because he is a "good fellow" is very foolish and very short sighted.

A Significant Utterance.

Minneapolis Journal. The Indianapolis Journal is very carefully

read now-a-days because it is supposed to be more fully in the confidence of the Presidentelect than any other paper. Its editorial colcrets. The latest significant utterance was published Wednesday. It hadn't anything to do with the Cabinet, exactly, but there are other important matters besides the Cabinet. The Journal said: "There seems to be every reason to believe that the unknown person who has given a sheep to General Harrison is 'Mary. Mary's lamb ought to be a sheep by this time."

Not Fishing for Democrats.

Columbus Republican. It is said that when one of the Democratic witnesses was before the federal grand jury the other day he was asked by the district attorney what knowledge, if any, he had of the Republicans buying votes in the city of Columbus, and that he said that he didn't think the Republicans bought many votes, for the Democrats made a gain of fifty-seven in Columbus township. It never occurred to the energetic and impartial district attorney to inquire by what means the the Democrats made the gain of fiftyseven.

The Democratic Situation in Missourl.

Cansas City Times (Dem.) The party's Governor in a lamentable minority, and yet more whisky legislation, more retaliation, more vengeance! Three Republican Congressmen elected in Democratic strongholds. and yet the running of a muck, advocated as so much oil to quench a conflagration! Well on to thirty counties torn from the hands of the Democracy, with others almost shaken from their moorings, and yet the only relief that either patriotism, statesmanship or party policy can suggest is the vendetta.

Must Work Both Ways.

Chicago Mail. It is declared by many men of both parties in Alabama that they believe the war issues should die. This is good sense. But if war issues are to die in one part of the country they must in another, and when the Southerner can talk as he pleases and do business in Oshkosh, the Northerner must be allowed to vote the Republiesn ticket if he chooses and still be considered all right in any town in Alabama. Jug-handle forgetfulness is not what she country needs. It must not be all on one side.

Natural Gas and Politics. Frankfort Banner.

The natural-gas belt of Indiana will develop increased Republican majorities in proportion to the accumulation of manufacturing industries. Grant, Howard, Delaware, Clinton and Madison counties will derive the most benefit from the use of this inexhaustible fuel. Skilled labor is naturally Republican, and thousands of trained workmen will be added to the population within the next five years.

Harrison's Silence.

Harper's Weekly. This faculty of reticence is of good augury. The pressure of the press and of the politicians upon a public man in great place is so resolute, and incessant, and ingenious, the tone of party cabals and "leaders" is so absolute, the culti vated deference of the American atatesmen to determined "cheek" is so familiar, that good-natured ability to keep his own counsel is proof of a vigor and good sense on the part of a President-elect upon which the country may well congratulate itself.

A Chance for the Fool-Killer. Philadelphia Record.

The fool-killer is needed at Indianapolis to attend to a silly correspondent, who, the other day, distinguished himself by sending East a cock-and-bull story of a scheme to assassinate President-elect Harrison. Are the American people all doddering idiots, that they should be made game of in this way by newspapers which unite metropolitan pretensions with reckless irresponsibility?

Dakota's Gaio.

Shelbyville Rep. One advantage has accrued to Dakota by her being kept out of the Union. It has resulted in giving her a splendid advertisement, better than if she had bought two columns for a year in every paper in the land. Her resources, her population, and her inducaments to emigrants. bave been written up and telegraphed all over the world.

Taking a Vote on the Question. t. Louis Globe-Demograt.

We move that Benjamin Harrison be allowed to have something to say in the selection of the next Cabinet. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. It will be so ordered.

Cleveland Leader. The hammer of the free American mechanic was what dealt the death blow to slavery, and

Destroying a Bourbon Idol

the same instrument is rapidly breaking up the old Bourbon idol of free trade. The Big Four.

Philadelphia Press. The genuine "Big Four" of the Republican party consists of Gen. Ben Harrison and three other fellows, whose identity has not been re-